

ROTARY CUTTING TOOL HAVING IRREGULAR INSERT ORIENTATION**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****Field of the Invention**

[0001] The present invention relates to machine tools for shaping a work
5 piece, and more particularly to rotatable tools of the type provided with cutting inserts. Orientation of inserts on the tool is varied to avoid repetitive orientation which may promote vibrational harmonics during operation.

Description of the Related Art

[0002] Machining work pieces by rotary cutting tools may cause objectionable
10 vibrational harmonics to occur. This results in chatter and other phenomena which may cause flaws in the machined product. It is not desirable to alter rotational speeds of a machine tool and rate of advance speeds of a cutting tool as such steps may interfere with optimal productivity. It is known to vary circumferential spacing of inserts and their pockets in a rotary cutting tool to break up harmonics which might
15 otherwise occur. This approach is shown in United States Patent Numbers 4,092,082, issued on May 30, 1978, to Severson, and 4,093,392, issued on June 6, 1978, to Hopkins. It is also known to vary rake angles among inserts, as shown in United States Patent Number 4,844,666, issued on July 4, 1989, to Tsujimura et al., and 5,913,644, issued on June 22, 1999, to DeRoche et al., of common ownership with the
20 present application. The prior art does not show or suggest the novel combinations of insert orientation within a rotary cutting tool as claimed.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0003] The present invention advances the art over prior known designs by
introducing, in a rotary cutting tool on which cutting inserts are installed, irregularities
25 of orientation of those inserts within a tool. Inserts may be varied in their circumferential spacing about the periphery of a cutting tool such as an end mill. Also, axial and radial rake angles of inserts may be varied from those of other inserts disposed about the peripheral face of the cutting tool.

[0004] In one embodiment of the invention, a rotary cutting tool displays both
30 variable or irregular circumferential spacing of pockets about the peripheral face of

the cutting tool, and also differing or variable rake angles among some inserts.

The differing rake angles may be of axial rake, radial rake, or both.

[0005] In another embodiment of the invention, a rotary cutting tool has both variable axial rake and also variable radial rack angles among some inserts, but does not display variation in circumferential spacing.

[0006] It is, therefore, a feature of the invention to overcome harmonic vibration by varying orientation of pockets and of associated inserts within a rotary cutting tool using inserts.

[0007] In particular, it is a feature to combine different categories of variable orientation of inserts within a cutting tool.

[0008] It is a feature of the invention to provide improved elements and arrangements thereof by apparatus for the purposes described which is inexpensive, dependable, and fully effective in accomplishing its intended purposes.

[0009] These and other features of the present invention will become readily apparent upon further review of the following specification and drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] Various features and attendant advantages of the present invention will become more fully appreciated, as the same becomes better understood when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

20 [0011] Fig. 1 is a top perspective view of a rotary cutting tool according to the present invention, showing cutting inserts installed thereon.

[0012] Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the tool of Fig. 1.

[0013] Fig. 3 is a side elevational view of the tool of Fig. 1.

[0014] Fig. 4 is a side elevational view of the tool of Fig. 1, showing the rotary cutting tool rotated ninety degrees from the position shown in Fig. 3.

25 [0015] Fig. 5 is a bottom and side perspective view of another design of a rotary cutting tool according to the invention, showing cutting inserts installed thereon.

[0016] Fig. 6 is a top plan view of the tool of Fig. 5.

30 [0017] Fig. 7 is a side elevational view of the tool of Fig. 5; and

[0018] Fig. 8 is a side elevational view of the tool of Fig. 5, showing the tool rotated ninety degrees from the position shown in Fig. 7.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0019] Referring to the Drawings, wherein like reference characters represent like elements throughout the various Figures, Fig. 1 shows a rotary cutting tool 10 in accordance with the present invention. Tool 10 comprises a body 12 having a circumferential face 14 bearing a plurality of pockets 16 for receiving cutting inserts 2. Circumferential face 14 is generally cylindrical and interrupted by pockets 16 and other structural features of tool 10, in the embodiment of Fig. 1. Other than their orientation on tool 10, pockets 16 are conventional, having threaded holes (not visible) for receiving screws 4 to retain inserts 2. Pockets 16 are arranged in rows, which appear horizontally arrayed when rotational axis 20 of tool 10 is vertical, as depicted in Fig. 1, and columns. Rotational axis 20 is disposed within circumferential face 14 of body 12.

[0020] Rows refer to pockets 16 which are generally at the same vertical level when tool 10 is vertically oriented as seen in Fig. 1. Pockets 16 of any one row are spaced apart from one another horizontally, as is typical of tools having three flutes. In some embodiments (not shown), pockets of any one row might display slight vertical offset from one another. Columns include all pockets 16 of any one of flutes 24, 26, or 28. In tools (not shown) lacking flutes, pockets arrayed substantially above one another even when there is slight rotational or angular misalignment are considered to be arrayed in columns.

[0021] One of three categories of orientational irregularity of the embodiment of Fig. 1 is that at least one pocket 16 of a selected row of flute 24 is angularly irregularly or unequally spaced from or with respect to proximity of a second pocket 16 of the same selected row but of flute 24 (or more generically stated, of a second column), and to a third pocket 16 of the same selected row but of flute 26 (or, again more generically stated, a third column).

[0022] In the preferred embodiment, each pocket 16 is conventionally associated with flutes 24, 26, or 28. Therefore, it may be said that one flute 24, 26 or 28 is spaced apart from the others at irregular intervals, it necessarily following that

pockets 16 and inserts 2 of any one row consequently also being irregularly spaced apart. In the embodiment of Fig. 1, there are three helical flutes 24, 26, or 28. In the first row, that being at the bottom of tool 10 as depicted in Fig. 1, flutes 24, 26, and 28 are spaced at intervals of 119 degrees, 120 degrees, and 121 degrees about the

5 periphery of tool 10, as viewed in end elevation (for example, see Fig. 2). In the next row, spacing intervals of equal magnitude are provided, but are staggered from the first row such that pockets 16 of different flutes are spaced 120 degrees apart, compared to pockets 16 of those flutes spaced apart by 120 degrees in the first row. The same principle is extended to succeeding rows of pockets 16. In the third row,

10 spacing of flutes 24, 26, and 28 are 119.25 degrees, 120 degrees, and 120.75 degrees. In the fourth row, flute spacing is again 119 degrees, 120 degrees, and 121 degrees, but staggered from the arrangement of the first row. In the fifth row, flute spacing is 120.75 degrees, 120.75 degrees, and 118.5 degrees. Of course, other intervals may be substituted if desired, provided the spacing acts to break up harmonic vibrations.

15 **[0023]** Tool 10 also displays a second orientational irregularity, namely that at least one pocket 16 is arranged to hold an installed insert 16 at a first rake angle, and at least one other pocket 16 is arranged to hold another installed insert 16 at a different rake angle. In the embodiment of Fig. 1, both axial rake angles and radial rake angles are varied. In a currently preferred embodiment, inserts 2 in flute 24 are oriented at 12

20 degrees of axial rake. In the first or bottom two inserts 2 in flute 26, inserts 2 display 12 degrees of axial rake. Inserts 2 of the third, fourth, and fifth rows of flute 26 are oriented at 5 degrees of axial rake. In the first or bottom two inserts 2 in flute 28, inserts 2 display 12 degrees of axial rake. Inserts 2 of the third, fourth, and fifth rows of flute 28 are oriented at 8.5 degrees of axial rake.

25 **[0024]** Thus it will be seen that lead pockets 16 of different flutes 24, 26, 28 and hence columns display axial rake angles of greater negative magnitudes than the axial rake angles of some other pockets 16. More particularly, lead pockets 16 of different flutes 24, 26, 28 and thus of associated columns, and pockets 16 immediately adjacent to lead pockets 16 have similar axial rake angles of magnitude greater than

30 those of the axial rake angles of other pockets 16.

[0025] Pockets 16 of the bottom or first row are lead pockets 16. It is preferred that lead pockets 16 be arranged such that their associated inserts 2 have the highest attainable axial rake, to reduce forces acting on the lead insert 2.

[0026] Tool 10 is also characterized by a third orientational irregularity of variation in radial rake angles among pockets 16. Notably, pockets 16 of the bottom two or first two rows within each flute 24, 26, or 28 are arranged to have radial rake angles of greater magnitude than those in the succeeding rows. This arrangement of radial rake angles has been found to be advantageous in smaller diameter cutting tools 10, for example, up to body diameter of two inches.

10 [0027] In tool 10, pockets 16 thus collectively display all three types of orientational irregularities.

[0028] Tool 10 of Fig. 1 is a helical end mill of stepped chip gash design wherein each pocket 16 is disposed to hold an installed insert 2 such that the installed insert 2 displays a clearance angle with the range of 0 to 20 degrees. Illustratively, clearance angles of 11 degrees and 15 degrees may be employed. Of course, the inventive principles may be applied to other types of tools.

[0029] Figs. 5-8 show a tool 110 which, like tool 10, is a helical end mill, but of helical chip gash design, and has radial rake angles and axial rake angles according to the scheme of tool 10 of Figs. 1-4. However, circumferential pocket spacing, or circumferential flute spacing is not varied, being instead 120 degrees on centers among the various flutes. In tool 110, two types of orientational irregularities are present, namely, those of axial rake angles and of radial rake angles. Tool 110 shares the basic structural features of tool 10, the former having a body 112, a circumferential face 114, pockets 116, rotational axis 120, and flutes 124, 126, and 128. However, in other embodiments (not shown), two orientational irregularities may include unequal circumferential spacing of pockets of one selected row, combined with either of variable axial rake angles and variable radial rake angles.

[0030] Rake angles described herein may vary both as to magnitude and also as to whether they are positive or negative. Positive and negative angles may be selected to suit different applications. Variation in axial rake angles and in radial rake

angles may comprise variation in magnitude, variation in positive orientation and negative orientation, or both.

[0031] In cutting tools having insert pockets formed along flutes, those pockets associated with any one flute will be understood to comprise a column of
5 pockets even though the pockets may not be arrayed one above the other with respect to the rotational axis of the tool. In the same vein, pockets of different columns which are of even orientation along the rotational axis of the tool, regardless of whether they are associated with flutes, will be understood to comprise a row.

[0032] It should be noted that in the description of the Figures, it is to be
10 understood that terms such as "forward," "rearward," "left," "right," "upwardly," "downwardly," and the like are words of convenience and are not to be construed as limiting (apart from the invention as claimed).

[0033] The documents, patents, and patent applications referred to herein are hereby incorporated by reference.

15 [0034] While the invention has been specifically described in connection with certain specific embodiments thereof, it is to be understood that this is by way of illustration and not of limitation, and the scope of the appended claims should be construed as broadly as the prior art will permit. For example, it will be readily apparent that the invention, illustrated as pertaining to helical end mills, may be used
20 with equal facility with other types of cutting tools, and description of the invention in relation to helical end mills is not to be construed as a limitation on the scope of the invention.

[0035] The same pockets 16 that vary in axial rake angles may be selected to also vary in radial rake angles. Alternatively, some pockets 16 may vary in axial rake
25 angles while other pockets vary in radial rake angles. It is also possible to have some pockets vary in axial rake angles, other pockets to vary in radial rake angles, and still other pockets to vary in both axial rake angles and also in radial rake angles.

[0036] It is possible to provide a tool (not shown) according to the present invention which lacks flutes. Such a tool may instead, for example, have a chip gully
30 or other chip disposal structure for each pocket or alternatively for several associated pockets, rather than having flutes per se.